ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: CSA 30 (El Porvenir)

Water System Number: 1000019

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 7/1/2013 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Sandy Huerta

Signature: Julie Zymmer for Sandy Huerta

Title: Staff Analyst

Phone Number: (559) 600-4259 Date: 7/1/2013

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☒ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.co.fresno.ca.us/specialdistricts
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **CSA 30 (El Porvenir)** Report Date: 7/1/2013

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2012 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Surface water from the California Aqueduct.

Name & location of source(s): California Aqueduct WWD No. 11-2.ON-0.03W-02.

A source water assessment was conducted for the CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT of the FCSA #30/EL PORVENIR water system in April, 2003. According to CDPH records, this Source is Surface Water. This Assessment was done using the Surface Water System (Watershed with Zones) Method. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Agricultural Drainage.
Discussion of Vulnerability: The California Aqueduct is exposed to a wide variety of possible contaminants throughout its length. Of primary concern to FCSA #30/El Porvenir are those activities occurring in the reach downstream from the San Luis Reservoir. Water entering the San Luis Reservoir and the O'Neil Forebay bring with it a mixture of contaminants accumulated in passage through the Sacramento Valley, the San Joaquin Delta and the inflow from many drainage inlets between the Delta and the Reservoir. Storm runoff and agricultural drainage inflow at many locations in this watershed could possibly reach the Aqueduct. In the O'Neil Forebay the Aqueduct water is mingled with water from the Federal Delta-Mendota Canal, which is also influenced by significant storm runoff and agricultural drainage. Contaminates can enter the Aqueduct in the reaches downstream of the San Luis Reservoir. Storm drainage from the east side of the Coast Range accumulates adjacent to the Aqueduct and is pumped into the Aqueduct for disposal. This drainage contains asbestos, agricultural drainage, oil field wastes and other potential chemicals from accidental spills. Westlands Water District enforces a policy that does not allow drainage water or return water off fields to reenter their delivery system. The district maintains an active Municipal and Industrial Back-Flow prevention program approved by the California Department of Health Services for those connections that require protective devices.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

A copy of the complete assessment is available from the CDPH District Office located at 265 W. Bullard Ave Suite 101 Fresno CA 93704. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the Supervising Regional Engineer at (559) 447-3300.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Public meetings are scheduled as Needed, please contact for more information and dates.

For more information, contact: Carla Padgett Phone: (559) 600-4259

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment.

Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	**No. of samples collected**	**Level Detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (µg/L)	0			15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (mg/L)	1	*2.86	1	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Sodium (mg/L)	02/23/12	69.0		none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (mg/L)	02/23/12	130		none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Alachlor (µg/L)	02/23/12	ND		2	4	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Aluminum (mg/L)	02/23/12	0.058		1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Antimony (µg/L)	02/23/12	1.21		6	20	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; and solder.
Arsenic (µg/L)	02/23/12	2.80		10	0.004	Erosion from natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production.
Atrazine (µg/L)	02/23/12	ND		1	0.15	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways.
Barium (mg/L)	02/23/12	0.041		1	2	Discharges of oil drilling waste and metal refineries; erosion from natural deposits.

Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH] (µg/L)	02/23/12	ND		0.20	0.007	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution mains.
Beryllium (µg/L)	02/23/12	ND		4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium (µg/L)	02/23/12	ND		5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion from natural deposits; discharge from electoral.
Chromium (µg/L)	02/23/12	ND		50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/L)	02/23/12	ND		2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury (µg/L)	02/23/12	0.125		2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland.
Molinate [Ordram] (µg/L)	02/23/12	ND		20	1	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice.
Nickel (mg/L)	02/23/12	*1.489		0.10	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (as NO3)(mg/L)	02/23/12	1.855		45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	02/23/12	0	0	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leach-ing from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (µg/L)	02/23/12	1.611		50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion from natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive).
Thallium (µg/L)	02/23/12	ND		2	0.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
Thiobencarb (µg/L)	02/23/12	ND		70	70	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice.
Toluene-d8 (mg/L)	02/23/12 - 11/28/12	1.88	1.73-2.03	150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks.
TTHM'S [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	02/23/12 - 11/28/12	*139.6	125.4-161.4	80		By product of drinking water disinfection.

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Aluminum (µg/L)	02/23/12	58.26		200	50	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.

Chloride (mg/L)	02/23/12	46.69		500		Water additives used to control microbes.
Color (Apparent)	02/23/12	*20		15		Naturally occurring organic materials.
Iron (mg/L)	02/23/12	181.90		300	100	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste.
Manganese (µg/L)	02/23/12	7.92		50	20	Leaching from natural deposits.
Methylene Blue Active (mg/L)	02/23/12	0.05		5		Methylene Blue Active is a colorimetric analysis test method that uses methylene blue to detect the presence of anionic surfactants (such as a detergent or foaming agent) in a sample of water.
pH (pH units)	02/23/12	7.9		7		Measurement of pH level.
Silver (µg/L)	02/23/12	73.0		100	10	Residue of banned herbicide; industrial discharges
Sulfate as S04 (mg/L)	02/23/12	22.89		500		Runoff: leaching from natural deposits; natural waste.
Thiobencarb (µg/L)	02/23/12	ND		1		Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice.
Threshold Odor Number (TON)	02/23/12	ND		3		Naturally occurring organic materials.
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	02/23/12	336.5		1000		Runoff, leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	02/23/12	2.06		5		Soil runoff.
Zinc (mg/L)				5		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
NONE					

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Fresno District, CSA 30 (El Porvenir) is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

*VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
***Copper (mg/L)**	**Under investigation.**	**Intermittent**	**Not at this time.**	**Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.**
***Color**	**Weather may disturb water source.**	**Ongoing**	**Chlorination treatment as needed.**	**In general, water from deep wells is practically colorless. Likewise, some**

				shallow wells, springs and an occasional deep well can contain noticeable coloring.
***Nickel**	**Nickel was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 0.10 mg/L. The Nickel MCL was set to protect. The high Nickel levels are due to leaching of natural deposits."**	**Intermittent**	**None at this time.**	**Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects.**
TTHM'S [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	**Our water system is not in compliance with the Disinfection Byproduct Precursors Requirements.**	**Ongoing**	**Fresno County CSA # 32 Cantua Creek representatives will meet with a consulting agency regarding the necessary treatment plant improvements and is in the process of applying for funding sources for this project.**	**Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.**

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	(In the year) 0		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

Coliphage	(In the year) 0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE
NOT APPLICABLE

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES
NOT APPLICABLE

VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
NONE				

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [a] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	N/A
Turbidity Performance Standards [b] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to _____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed _____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

** Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**

NONE				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

NOT APPLICABLE